The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6977 號七十七百九千六第 日十月三年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1880. 禮拜一 四月十九號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16, CLAVERHOUSE, British str., 768, Brown, Saigon 12th April, General.—MEYER & Co.

April 17, CITY OF TOKIO, American steamer, 5,075, Maury, San Francisco 20th March, and Yokohama 11th April, Treasure ($80,919.20); Mails, and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

April 17, AMOY, Ger. s.-m. sch., F. Echady, Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th Feb., Coal.—CAPTAIN.

April 17, DALE, British steamer, 644, James Thomson, Bangkok 9th April, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

April 17, KIUNG-CHOW, British str., 159, A. N. Love, Hoihow 11th April, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

April 18, GLAMIS CASTLE, British str., 1,556, James Greig, Saigon 13th April, Rice.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

April 18, RODERICK HAY, British bark, 290, P. H. Nicholson, Newchwang 7th April, Beans.—TURNER & Co.

April 18, ÆOLUS, British str., 302, Waugh, Bangkok 9th April, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 17TH.

Galley of Lorne, British str., for Shanghai.
Rajanattiannuhar, British str., for Bangkok.
Courier, French bark, for Labuan.
Pacific, German steamer, for Yap Island.
Lydia, German steamer, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

April 17, TUNIS, British str., for Bangkok.
April 17, CONQUEST, British str., for Hoihow.
April 17, SUMIDA MARU, Japanese steamer, for Kobe.
April 17, FORMOSA, German bark, for Whampoa.
April 17, GALLEY OF LORNE, British str., for Shanghai.
April 17, LOMBARDY, British steamer, for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
April 17, RAJANATTIANUHAR, British str., for Bangkok.
April 18, ALDEN BESSE, American bark, for Portland, Oregon.
April 18, AMERICA, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Claverhouse*, str., from Saigon.—24 Chinese.

Per *City of Tokio*, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ugarte and child, Mr. and Mrs. Manley and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Irving, Messrs. W. C. Johnston, and C. P. Lincoln, 1 European, and 286 Chinese, steerage.

Per *Æolus*, str., from Bangkok.—2 Cabin.

Per *Glamis Castle*, str., from Saigon.—36 Chinese.

Per *Kiung-chow*, str., from Saigon.—30 Chinese.

Per *Dale*, str., from Bangkok.—5 Europeans, Professor Hennicks and Troupe, and 30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Galley of Lorne*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. J. Jones.

Per *Rajanattiannuhar*, str., for Bangkok.—104 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Pacific*, str., for Yap Island.—2 Europeans.
Per *Courier*, bark, for Labuan.—10 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Claverhouse* reports left Saigon 12th April, and had strong monsoon from Cape St. James to port.

The British steamship *Æolus* reports left Bangkok on 9th April. The first part had light monsoon, and the latter part strong monsoon with high sea.

The British bark *Roderick Hay* reports left Newchwang on 7th April, and had moderate Northerly winds and thick weather with much cold to Taruabont; thence light winds and fine weather to port.

The British steamship *Glamis Castle* reports left Saigon on 13th April, and had fine weather till the 14th; after which strong monsoon with heavy head sea. Anchored outside on the 17th at midnight. Arrived at Hongkong at 7.30 a.m. In Saigon the steamships *Atholl*, *Serapis*, *Venice*, and *Pearl*.

The British steamship *Kiung-chow* reports left Hoihow on 11th April, and had fine weather, but shortly after leaving encountered dense fog and had to anchor; when the fog lifted it commenced to blow from the Eastward. Anchored at Now-chow, and remained there till the 16th, then proceeded. Had fresh Northerly winds and fine weather the latter part of the passage.

The British steamship *Dale* reports left Bangkok on 9th April at 5 p.m., and had light Southerly winds and fine weather down the Gulf of Siam, then fresh E.N.E. winds and clear weather to Cape Varela; from thence to within 50 miles of the Ladrones strong N.N.E. winds and thick weather, with squalls of wind and rain and heavy sea. On 13th April passed the steamship *Consolation*, bound to Bangkok.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

April— ARRIVALS.

26, Satsuma, British bark, from Shanghai.
28, Charley, British bark, from Shanghai.
29, Pelham, British brig, from Shanghai.

April— DEPARTURES.

1, Orestes, British steamer, from Shanghai.
2, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.

March— DEPARTURES.

27, Chingtah, British bark, for Shanghai.
30, Takasago Maru, Japan. str., for Shanghai.
30, Charybdis, British corvette, for H'kong.
30, Pegasus, British sloop, for Tientsin.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

April— ARRIVALS.

3, China, British steamer, from Hongkong.
3, Panay, Spanish steamer, from Manila.
3, Prosperity, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.
3, Advance, Siamese bark, from Bangkok.
3, Avona, British bark, from Penarth.
4, Serapis, British steamer, from Penarth.
4, Amadyr, French steamer, from Marseilles.
4, Emirne, French steamer, from Batavia.
4, Maharani, British steamer, from Calcutta.
4, Bangkok, Siamese str., from Bangkok.
4, Pyah Pekket, British str., from Penang.
4, Pearl, British steamer, from Saigon.
4, J. Woodburn, British brig, from Shanghai.
4, Thos. Goddard, Amr. bark, from N. York.
4, Volonta d'Dio, Italian bark, from Cardiff.
4, Benom, British ship, from Cardiff.
4, Glanee, British bark, from London.
5, Bentan, British steamer, from Cheribon.
5, Purulia, British steamer, from Calcutta.
5, R. Brooke, Sarawak str., from Sarawak.
5, D. of Edinburgh, Brit. str., from Cheribon.
5, Galley of Lorne, British str., from London.
5, Japan, British steamer, from Malacca.

April— DEPARTURES.

3, Claverhouse, British steamer, for Saigon.
3, China, British steamer, for Bombay.
3, Penang, British steamer, for Samarang.
3, Rainbow, British steamer, for Malacca.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Bajnorshire (s.)	London	Mar.	7
Prince Amadeo	Penarth	Mar.	9
Oceanic (s.)	Liverpool	Mar.	13
Pelho (s.)	Marseilles	Mar.	21
Iracouddy (s.)	Marseilles	April	4

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

20th May, 1879. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £150,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1878. [1911

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th March, 1880. [91

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

The following RATES of INTEREST are ALLOWED on FIXED DEPOSITS.

FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1879. [11

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £983,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND ..... £220,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1879. [1748

G. FALCONER AND CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the winter as usual.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [82

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TEVENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Good Accommodation for Visitors.
New English and American Billiard Tables.

J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PHILIPP ARNHOLD has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration in Hongkong and China.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [1m573

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between A. L. PHIPPS, H. HICKLING, and H. G. PHIPPS, which ceases by lapse of time on the 31st May next, has, for purposes of convenience, been terminated this day, and Mr. HICKLING has retired from China.

PHIPPS, HICKLING & Co.

Foochow, 31st March, 1880.

REFERRING to the above Notice, the late BUSINESS of PHIPPS, HICKLING & Co will be continued by ARTHUR LECKONBY PHIPPS and HERBERT GOULD PHIPPS from this date, under the Style of

PHIPPS, PHIPPS & Co.

Foochow, 1st April, 1880. [567

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT HOWIE and Mr. RONALD GREIG are authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from this date.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, 31st March, 1880. [1m558

NOTICE.

MR. N. C. STEVENS is hereby authorized to SIGN our NAME by procuration at AMOY, the Power held by Mr. ELWELL ceasing from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, February 9th, 1880. [3m293

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and AUCTIONEER in this Colony at 18, Queen's Road Central, under the Style or Firm of "ECA DA SILVA & Co."

A. A. ECA DA SILVA.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1880. [490

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

HARRY WICKING.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1880. [1m589

NOTICE.

I INTEND to continue Business as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and COMMISSION AGENT in Foochow, under the Name of "JOHN GITTINS & Co."

JOHN GITTINS.

Foochow, 1st January, 1880. [533

TO BE LET.

TO LET,
With Possession from 1st May,
THE HOUSE and GODOWNS situated on PRAYA CENTRAL, Nos. 19 and 20, at present occupied by Messrs. W. B. SPRATT & Co.
Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1880. [591

TO LET.

FAIRLEA, as a whole or divided, with separate entrances and Gardens.
Commodious GODOWNS and Water-side STORAGE.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1880. [281

TO BE LET,
With Possession about the end of March,
SEA VIEW: FOUR SIX-ROOMED HOUSES and a BUNGALOW at top of ELGIN STREET, now in course of construction on the site of the late Lusitano Theatre.
Apply to DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1880. [257

TO LET.

THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1880. [41

TO BE LET (on Lease) for Building, a PIECE of GROUND, containing about 10,000 feet, at Spring Gardens, on Inland Lot No. 199, commanding a good view of the harbour.
Apply to BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1880. [264

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE OFFICES on the Praya.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1880. [272

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in CAINE ROAD.
Apply to
H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1880. [524

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

A WELL BUILT HOUSE on northern slope of Mount Kellet.
For Particulars, apply to
H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1880. [463

TO LET.

THOSE HOUSES situated at QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the City Hall, and known as the "Bonsoushi Arcade," suitable for shop and dwelling house. Water and Gas Pipes laid on.
Apply to HING KEE,
Commissariat Buildings.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1880. [438

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 6 Rooms and Out-houses.
Nos. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [214

TO LET.

TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [139

TO LET.

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [380

TO LET.

With Possession from 1st May next.
THE Desirable DWELLING HOUSE known as "THE CASTLE," with Tennis Lawn, Garden, &c., attached.
Apply to LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1880. [179

TO BE LET.

HOUSES, OFFICES, GODOWNS, and SHOPS.
Apply to
SHARP AND DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
Opposite to Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1879. [743

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [18

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 19th April, 1880, at 2 P.M., at No. 59, Wyndham Street,—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.,
comprising:—Green Rep-covered Drawing-room SUITES, CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASS, OLEOGRAPHS, PAINTINGS, DOUBLE BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESSES, &c., &c.
And
A COTTAGE PIANO.
Also,
A few Dozen of CHATEAU LAFITTE and MEDOC CLARET.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1880. [662

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 20th April, 1880, at 2 P.M., at No. 24, Gage Street, the whole of the
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
Crimson Rep-covered Drawing-room SUITE, English-made Walnut CENTRE TABLE, Marble-top TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASS, OLEOGRAPHS, GASALIERS, GAS BRACKETS, and HEARTHRUGS.
English-made Walnut Marble-top SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS; DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, Morocco-covered EASY CHAIRS and CHAIRS.
Double BEDSTEADS, English-made Mahogany WARDROBE, Marble-top BUREAU with GLASS, WASHSTAND, DAVENPORT, Cretonne-covered COUCH and CHAIRS.
A SEMI-GRAND PIANO.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1880. [659

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., above the Victoria Dispensary, Peddar's Wharf, the whole of the
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising:—
Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, Centre and Morocco-covered SOFA, EASY CHAIRS and CHAIRS, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, Marble-top CENTRE TABLES, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, DINING TABLE, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, Double and Single Iron BEDSTEADS with MATTRESSES, Marble-top DRESSING TABLE with GLASS, WARDROBE, CHEST of DRAWERS.
&c., &c., &c.
And
ONE BILLIARD TABLE (Virginia and American 11 Ball Pool), the only One in the Colony.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1880. [671

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO BE SOLD as a GOING CONCERN, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on a day to be hereafter fixed in the month of April next (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract and subject to withdrawal by the Vendors for any other reason, of which due notice will be given), the
BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPWRIGHTS,
lately carried on by Messrs. J. INGLIS & Co., known as the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, and situate at Spring Gardens, Victoria, together with all the PLANT, MACHINERY, TRADE FIXTURES and FITTINGS, STEAM LAUNCHES, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, and including the Goodwill and all Existing Contracts and Engagements.
For further Particulars, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
Supreme Court House,
17th February, 1880. [331

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $13½, $9, $8, $7, $6, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9½, $9, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13½ PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $9 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, *** **** and ****, at $7½, $8½, $10, and $11 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

FOR SALE.

DICTIONNAIRE CHINOIS—FRANCAIS ET LATIN,
By M. DE GUIGNES,
1 vol., strongly bound, and in excellent condition.
Apply to LEONG AKIT, *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
CELEBRATED
WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.

P. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874,
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1099

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK"
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$13 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1880. [27

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

INTIMATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN LIQUIDATION.

A TWELFTH RETURN of CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, at the rate of THREE TAELS TWO MACE and FIVE CANDAREENS (Tls. 3.2.5) PER SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 2nd April, payable at the OFFICE of the LIQUIDATORS on FRIDAY, 9th April.

WARRANTS will then be delivered by the Undersigned to SHAREHOLDERS, or their lawful Representatives, on presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES for endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 9th April inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, 1st April, 1880. [597

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF CHA SZ, A BANKRUPT.

SECOND DIVIDEND MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of CHA SZ, trading under the Style of TYE LEE, who was adjudicated Bankrupt on the 13th day of September, 1878, will be held before the Honourable CHARLES BUSHE PLUNKET, Registrar of the Court, at the Court House of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 19th day of April, 1880, at ELEVEN of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely, when the Creditors' Assignee will submit a Statement of the whole Estate of the Bankrupt as then ascertained, of the Property received and of the Property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being so outstanding, and of all the Receipts and of all the Payments thereout made, and any Creditor who has proved may attend and examine such Statement and compare the Receipts with the Payments. And the Meeting will declare by resolution whether and what part of the said produce of the Estate (after making a reasonable deduction for future contingencies) shall be divided amongst the Creditors, and at the same time the majority in value of the Creditors will determine whether any and what allowance shall be made to the Bankrupt out of the Estate; and Creditors who have not already proved their debts are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend, and all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

Dated the 9th day of April, A.D. 1880.

C. B. PLUNKET,
Registrar of the Supreme Court.

BRERETON AND WOTTON,
627] Solicitors for the Creditors' Assignee.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

FOR SALE.

A BROADWOOD BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, in perfect condition.
Apply to R. LYALL,
At NORTON & Co.'s, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [565

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW,
can be had in any quantity on application to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN., U.S.A.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Winchester Repeating Fire Arms, the Hotchkiss Magazine Guns and Metallic Cartridges of all descriptions.
Sole Agents for China and Japan,
SCHMIDT & Co., Shanghai.
Sub-Agents for Hongkong,
GROSSMANN & Co., Hongkong.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1878.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1879.

SUNHING,
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton Gauzes, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs & Tables, China Ware, &c.;
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERS,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 48A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1877.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.
INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1879. [935

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ..... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF } £130,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1868. [18

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Company's Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored in the Company's Godowns, from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1880. [670

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LOUDOUN CASTLE," Marshall, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1880. [641

FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship "GALLEY OF LORNE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Undersigned, situated on Marine Lot No. 10, whence from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1880. [650

STEAMSHIP "ANADYR."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GANGE," in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before ONE o'Clock TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1880.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SUMIDA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 13th April, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. CO.,
No. 50A, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1880.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Ex "YANGTSZE."

MG, Nos. 904 and 925, Mr. A. d'Argence, 2 Cases Tobacco, from Marseilles.

Ex "OXUS."

BB ..... } Nos. 66/71, Order, 6 Cases
219 (in square) } Brass Goods, from London.
AD, Nos. 1/4, Mr. A. d'Argence, 4 Cases Tobacco, from Marseilles.
EN&C, Order, 14 Bags Sharp Stones, from Madras.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1880.

SINGAPORE GRAVING DOCKS.

NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION has been made since the 15th of February in the Rates for Dock Hire in the Graving Docks of the undermentioned Companies in the Charges for Cleaning and Painting Iron Vessels, and for Coppering Wooden Vessels.

Tariff Rates can be had on Application at either of the Companies' Offices in Singapore, or at the Offices of their respective London Agents.

Messrs. PATERSON AND SIMONS,
39, Lime Street,
For the New Harbour Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) CHARLES WISHART,
Manager.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN & Co.,
34, Leadenhall Street.
For the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) E. M. SMITH,
Manager.

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AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHEICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. Amongst the several places of great interest he has, at considerable cost and trouble, added what has hitherto been an unapproachable mystery, "THE DRAGON THRONE," and solicits an inspection.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. R. G. SOPER, B.A. (London University), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at "The Grove," Hoylake, near Liverpool.

A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant House and Grounds, in a most healthy locality at the sea side.

TERMS.—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, exclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. References kindly permitted to R. C. WIGGIN, Esq. [4

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "NAMOA," Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1880. [669

FOR HOIHOW.

THE Steamship "CLAVERHOUSE," Brown, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1880. [664

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,

FOR 1880,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

in its existence, and is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
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NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS' PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19TH, 1880.

IT is satisfactory to learn, from Californian papers received by the American mail, that the agitation in San Francisco against the Chinese was growing less excited; and proofs that the mob are not to have their own way altogether have been afforded by the prosecution of KEARNEY, the notorious agitator, and a man of the name of GANNON, a kindred spirit, for using incendiary language. KEARNEY was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars, a result which it is to be hoped will serve to deter other unscrupulous persons of the baser sort from indulging in similar language and help to restore order to the city. The Judge, in passing sentence on the prisoner, said he must impose such a punishment "that KEARNEY would be deterred from uttering any further indecent, blasphemous, and threatening language, and that such language, from whatever source, should be put an end to." The *Alta California*, commenting on the case, says:—"The decision by Judge RIX, in the case of The People v. DENNIS KEARNEY, will be hailed by the decent and law-abiding people of this city, we doubt not, with a general feeling of approval. That the miserable culprit has been allowed to hold forth in his incendiary course altogether too long, cannot be denied. To him more than any other person is to be charged the sense of insecurity which for months, if not for years past, has sat upon the imaginations of our citizens. Our city has been like one beleaguered by a host of enemies threatening to hurl hot shot and shell upon them. Owners of property liable to be burned, have feared conflagrations, for the talk of the Sand-lotters has tended directly, as far as it had influence, to uprisings, riots, arson, and murder. And first and foremost among those people whose worship of the devil from the Sand-lot has been continuous each Sunday, KEARNEY has been the chief worshipper. But the grounds upon which he was found guilty were those of profanity, blasphemy, or similar charges, it is understood." The hoodlums and KEARNEY's gang had carried their persecution of the Chinese in San Francisco to such an extent that scores and hundreds of the latter have migrated to the Eastern States, principally to New York and Philadephia, where they hope, apparently with good reason, to obtain employment. The Socialists of Chicago have held a meeting, whereat KEARNEY was much belauded and violent language used against the Chinese, who will therefore doubtless avoid that great emporium of the wheat trade. There is at present no prejudice against them in the Eastern States, but it is feared that such will be aroused if their competition comes to be felt in the labour market. It seems to us that the safest and most prudent course for the Chinese to take is to migrate southwards. In the Southern States the labour supply is actually deficient, and the negroes have been migrating west. Moreover, the planters would be glad to have labourers who would work less capriciously than the negroes. Some Chinese have gone South at the invitation of the planters, and it is most probable that more will follow. There is a legitimate field for their industry and enterprise in the cotton, rice, tobacco, and sugar lands of the South, but it is to be feared that they would soon prove unwelcome in the Eastern States, which are comparatively thickly settled, if they migrate thither in any considerable numbers. The Six Chinese Companies at San Francisco, who obviously direct the movements of the Chinese in America, need to exercise great caution and judgment at the present juncture. That they have done their best to protect their countrymen and remove the grounds upon which the various charges levelled against them by the Kearneyites rested will be patent to all those who read the Californian papers. We trust that the excitement raised in San Francisco will speedily die out, and the rabid outcry against the Chinese calm down.

The British ship *Thomas Bell* arrived at San Francisco on the 6th ultimo from Manila, 67 days out.

The British bark *Homewood* arrived at San Francisco on the 7th March from Hongkong, 143 days out.

A football match will come off to-morrow afternoon, on the Cricket Ground, between the 27th Inniskillings and the Royal Artillery.

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Radnorshire*, from London, left Singapore for this port on Friday.

We note the arrival from Bangkok of Professor Hennicke and his troupe, who gave some very successful entertainments lately in Singapore and Siam.

We note by the last received home papers that the staff of His Excellency Chen Lan Pin, who are under orders for Peru, are waiting in Paris till the war between that country and Chili is over.

The sum of $300 has been handed over to the Irish Relief Fund by the 27th Inniskillings, $30 of which is the proceeds of the entertainments given at the Garrison Theatre by "Professor" Hoilo.

The meeting of the Hongkong Rifle Club, called for Saturday afternoon, was only attended by half-a-dozen members, and, as there was some very important business to transact, the meeting was adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held on Saturday, when the Hon. C. P. Pinnket was sworn in as Police Magistrate and Coroner and Mr. H. F. Gibbons as Registrar of the Supreme Court. Mr. Pinnket, we understand, will shortly take a trip to Japan for the benefit of his health.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 8th inst. says:—"The barque *Lady Abercorn* arrived this morning from Hongkong in ballast. She was partially purchased while lying in Hongkong by T. P. Bohm, and came here for final approval. Everything being satisfactory the purchase was completed; and she will sail for Melbourne on or about the 17th inst."

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:—"New York telegraph advices report the sale of the two fine steamers *City of Tokio* and *City of Peking*, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the Occidental and Oriental Company. When this sale is accomplished and the transfer is made to the O. & O. Co., the latter will take exclusive control of the China and Japan line and run these two American steamers on the line in connection with the three British steamers *Belgic*, *Gaelic*, and *Oceanic*. These fine, elegant steamers will then run in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad—in point of fact one connecting line from Hongkong to New York and Boston."

How the Chinese in Honolulu smuggle opium is thus narrated by a Californian contemporary:—A quantity of opium has been found among the goods taken from the *City of Sydney* on the night of the fire and secreted on the tug *Millen Griffith*. The drug was in tins duly stamped, showing that the import duties here had been paid. The importation of opium into Hawaiian ports is prohibited under a heavy penalty. The value of the drug in the islands is, therefore, very great, sometimes reaching as high as $35 and $60 per pound. Every conceivable device is resorted to by the Chinese to evade the Hawaiian customs. Not long since a bundle of brooms were sent hence on a sailing vessel, and one of the bundles got accidentally broken, disclosing the fact that it had been bored from the broom end and filled with opium. All the brooms had been treated similarly.

At the Garrison Saturday evening's entertainment on Saturday night, the Rev. C. Gilbert Booth, Military Chaplain, was introduced by Major Hales, who announced that at a meeting held that afternoon the Rev. Mr. Booth had been elected Vice-President of the society. Lieutenant Windrum, at the conclusion of the entertainment, said that when the Rev. J. Henderson was in the Colony he took a great interest in the society, and about the time he was going away it commenced to flag. Fresh blood was then infused, and Major Hales had taken the presidential chair. Since then everything had gone on with success and the society had become even more prosperous and popular than before. The Rev. Mr. Booth had promised to take a lively interest in the society, and had assured him that he would only be too pleased to join in any amusements for the benefit of the regiment. He hoped that the men of the regiment would support their new Chaplain, and he was sure they only needed to know him to give him their affection.

POLO AT WONG-NEI-CHEONG.

Within the last few years a game, which possesses some of the elements of entire novelty and yet at the same time is akin to a few of our old-fashioned sports, has been much in vogue at home, and has now been introduced into this Colony. A club, entitled "The Hongkong Polo Club," has been formed, principally through the exertions of Surgeon B. M. Blennerhassett, A.M.D. "Polo" or "Shaughan"—the former meaning ball, and the latter a game on horseback—is known by various designations in India, Persia, and Tartary, where it has been played for many centuries. Each nation has its own name for this popular amusement, just as what is termed "hockey" in England, is called "hurling" in Ireland and "shinty" in Scotland. "Hockey on horseback" will convey, in brief, an idea of the nature of the game which is now rapidly becoming so great a favourite among those classes who have means as well as leisure. For the ground it is necessary to have a long level space, well turfed, that the feet of the ponies may not be injured. The next essential is a suitable pony to each player. Ponies are better than full-grown horses, being more nimble in their movements, and also better adapted to a game in which the player has to reach with his stick from his steed's back to the ground. With a little training, China ponies, such as are in use in this Colony, may prove very active and commandable for the game. The whole object of the game is to drive a ball, about twice the size of a cricket ball, from the centre of the ground, where it is thrown at starting, through one or other of the goals at the farther extremities.

On Saturday afternoon the first meet of the Hongkong Polo Club took place on the Race-course, close to the Black Rock. The members present were Surgeon Blennerhassett, A.M.D., Lieutenant L. S. Friend, R.E., Lieutenants H. S. Tunnard, J. F. W. Charley, and C. J. L. Davidson, 27th Regiment, and Mr. S. S. Lowe. The ponies not being used to this sport were difficult to handle, but with a little practice no doubt they will do well enough. The goals on Saturday were chiefly won by Charley's side, Charley being an experienced hand at this game, and he never lost an opportunity that offered. The practice meetings of the Club will take place every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, and it is to be hoped that on Wednesday next a good field will be present.

POLICE COURT.

17th April.

BEFORE C. V. CREAGH, ESQ.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A GOVERNMENT OFFICER.

Yung Aip, interpreter to Mr. Mulgraves, Inspector of Nuisances, was charged that he, on the 26th December, 1879, and 10th April, 1880, did unlawfully, corruptly, and extorsively, and by colour of his office, extort and receive from one Chan Apo the sum of $14 as a fee due to him.

Mr. Dennys appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

Chan Li Tong, landlord of the latrine, said, in answer to Mr. Dennys—The latrine is sublet to me at $25 per month. I have no licence from the Government. The place has often been complained of as being dirty, and that I was sometimes absent. I was not always there when the Inspector came. The Inspector has seen me several times. It is not true that he has only seen me twice. He has told me four or five times, through the prisoner, about the latrine. I have never been told by the Inspector that the lessee would take the latrine away from me and give it to somebody else, but I have heard the same from my coolie, and I thought I should lose it. I did not give $7 to Chan Lai Tong, the lessee, so that he should not give anybody else the license. The prisoner told me to pay the $7 to the Inspector. Being afraid I should not get on with my business I gave the $7 to the prisoner for the Inspector. I have seen the Inspector several times since, but have never asked him about the money. After paying the money I had the latrine cleaned up, and kept it remarkably clean since. Neither the Inspector nor anybody has told me that if the latrine was not kept in a better state the Inspector would speak to Mr. Price. $7 is rather a large sum from me. I was afraid to speak to the Inspector about it. I paid the money on the 26th December at seven o'clock p.m. I had had my evening meal, and my mother and a friend were present. Her friend was a woman named Aking. The prisoner had never been to my house before, nor has he been since. He asked me for $10, and I immediately gave him $7. I gave it to him willingly, as I thought it was worth it to be allowed to keep on the latrine. I did not go to the lessee about the Inspector having been, nor did he speak to me about the latrine. The money I gave to the prisoner was seven Mexican dollars. My mother took the money out of a box. I did not see her take it out. When I gave the prisoner $7 I believed he would have given it to the Inspector. The reason I went to the Inspector direct on the last occasion was because I had not enough money for the interpreter. I do not say at this moment that the prisoner has extorted any money from me. I gave the prisoner the money so that the latrine should not be closed. I understood that the money was for the private use of the Inspector and not for the Government, and that is why I went to the Inspector's private house.

Mr. Dennys said he thought he might save the time of the court if he made a few remarks before another witness was called. The charge his client had to meet must necessarily fall through, even supposing that all the evidence was quite true. Supposing every word spoken by the last witness were true, he submitted that there was no extortion about it. If there had been any offence committed it was one punishable by the Government, but not one of which the law could take any cognisance whatever. The most that could be said about this case was that it was one of bribery, and that was not an offence against the law.

His Worship—Not in a Government officer?

Mr. Dennys said the defendant was not a special constable. There was no law against any man taking a bribe. If anything was proved the Government had it in their power to punish his client. They had security for him, and could discharge him. The last witness was just as guilty as the defendant. Although he (the witness) objected to the word "bribe," that was what he meant. The person whom the Inspector said had suffered from extortion came forward as a witness and said positively that he did not suffer from extortion. The Inspector had made a charge of extortion on two distinct dates, and if his Worship altered the charge, then he (Mr. Dennys) must ask that the case be reheard and an opportunity given for the defendant to meet it. If the next witness corroborated the whole of the evidence given it would not make a bit of difference to the defendant, as far as he could see. If another charge was preferred he asked that an opportunity be given to defend upon the amended charge.

His Worship—Certainly.

Mr. Dennys said that the power which a magistrate had of altering a charge was not intended to apply to cases like the present.

His Worship then read a definition of extortion as given in "Stevens's Digest of Criminal Law."

Mr. Dennys said the charge of extortion in this case was quite a different thing. No extortion what-ever had been proved. No untrue statement had been made to Chun Apo, so that it could not be said the defendant obtained money under false pretences.

His Worship said that a false statement had been made. The defendant told Chun Apo that he had spoken to the Inspector and had made it all right. What was that but a false statement?

Mr. Dennys said that that was said—if it had been said—after the money had been given. But the witness did not say that the defendant did say that.

His Worship thought the witness did say so. However, he did say "The Inspector wants $20, but will not take less than $15." That was a false statement.

Mr. Dennys again contended there had been no extortion, and said it was straining the law to try and make it so.

Mok Akik, mother to the last witness, was then called, and gave corroborative evidence.

On reply to Mr. Dennys, the witness said—I cannot say I wanted to bribe the Inspector, but I wanted my son to give it to him as a present to prevent his complaining about the latrine. I thought the money was to have been given to the Inspector. I heard the defendant say he would give it to the Inspector as tobacco money. I advised my son to go to the Inspector because I thought the Inspector would take a less sum than that asked for by the defendant.

His Worship said he had to go to the Government Offices and must adjourn the case, and in the meantime he would consider the question put forward by Mr. Dennys about extortion.

Mr. Dennys said that if the defendant had acted under colour of his office and told Chun Apo to pay certain Government fees then it would be extortion.

His Worship said he thought the defendant had made the man believe that he was acting under colour of his office.

Remanded until Wednesday at 10.30 a.m.

YOKOHAMA.

From the Japanese papers we learn that Hanabusa, chief secretary of the Foreign Office, lately nominated special envoy to Corea, will not proceed to his post, as a Corean envoy is expected in Japan to arrange the treaty between the two countries.

Black tea is to be made in quantities in the interior this season. The kwanno kioku-ha despatch officials to examine the condition of the factories and report progress. This means that if anything can be made out of the tea an official monopoly of that article will spring up and be backed by a government loan. Tea growers beware.

It is reported that a merchant of Osaka is about to receive government assistance to establish a new steamship company for trade on the coast of Japan. He is to have three or four steamers from the government on credit, and, in fact, it is not improbable that the course followed in the formation of the other government company, the steamers, the grant of special privileges, subsidy, &c., will be adopted in this case. The want of coast conveyance is the most serious obstacle to Japanese trade at this moment, consequently everyone would rejoice to see a *bona fide* company enter into competition with the official coast monopoly. The news that a new government concern is to be started, is however, more disheartening than encouraging, and the actions of both these undertakings must be watched with greater care than has heretofore been given to the absorption of the coast trade by officials.

It is said the ironclad *Hiyei Kwan* has been despatched to Persia with the object of opening commercial relations between that country and Japan, and that the expedition has been undertaken upon the recommendation of his Excellency Enomoto, minister of the navy. Our first suppositions to the effect that the possible objective was the purchase of the royal jewels of Persia with new satsu, or the circulation of the vast quantities of silver yen coined at the Osaka mint, were premature and incorrect; as the real intention is to develop the enormous, though at the moment dormant, trade of the land of Cyrus and Darius. For this purpose, in addition to the experts nominated as commissioners, the *Hiyei Kwan* carries a large quantity of selected merchandize to test the Persian markets. Should the mission be successful the next move will probably be the inauguration of a Japanese colony, the opening of steam communication by the Mitsu Bishi Company, and the consequent increase of their subsidy, and the appointment of a staff of ministers, consuls, and police.—*Japan Gazette.*

A German paper, which must be edited by a nimble man, declares that it is wrong to write in novels that the "sea ran mountains high," because, in fact, the sea runs very little more than twenty feet high. The German is right; and it is equally wrong to speak of a gorgeous sunset, for the sun does not set, or the moonlight sleeping on a bank, for moonlight never sleeps; or Father Rhine, for the Rhine is a river, and nobody's father at all. In point of fact, it is wrong to use words at any time, for words always mean something else. The correct thing is to open your mouth only when you are hungry, and hold your tongue under all circumstances.

AFFAIRS IN SIAM.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

BANGKOK, 20th March.

The Siamese and Europeans resident in Siam have just experienced a loss which is thought by many to be irreparable. I allude to the marriage of Miss Bush and her departure from Bangkok with her youthful husband. Besides the lovely bride there are not more than one or two European ladies who speak the very difficultly language of the country in the best native style, and her absence must be keenly felt not only by the Occidental *jeunesse dorée*, who basked in the light of her smiles or froze beneath her frowns, but also by the select circle of Siamese princes and noblemen who had the good fortune to enjoy the privilege of her friendship. Happily, however, the young bridegroom is a colonist of Singapore, and we think it highly probable that he and his charming spouse may shortly return to Bangkok as permanent residents. The reason for this faith that is in us is as follows:—

It has been already mentioned in your columns that Miss Bush held the situation of instructress of western languages and accomplishments to the Princess Sivili, the eldest daughter of the First King. Unless our forgetfulness deceives us, your correspondent mentioned that Miss Bush was thoroughly conversant with the English, French, and German languages as well as with vocal and pianoforte music, and that under her skilful tuition the young princess was making rapid progress in those highly useful branches of a lady's education. We have good reason for stating that, in addition to being the possessor of a well of English undefiled, Miss Bush's knowledge of Italian and Spanish is equally accurate and extensive with her knowledge of French and German, and that she performed almost as skilfully on the harp and guitar as she did on the pianoforte and the organ of voice. We have always understood that Miss Bush gave her services gratuitously to the Princess Sivili, though of course a generous sovereign like the First King of Siam must have offered to pay handsomely for the very arduous duties she discharged to his favourite daughter. His Majesty has too high an appreciation of the value of the education that his child was receiving to permit it to be arrested for want of a teacher; and it is therefore almost certain that a teacher will be got for the princess, no matter at what cost. But although, of course, it would be by no means difficult to get an excellent governess from Europe or America, it would obviously be much better to regain the services of one who is acquainted with the language, manners, and customs of the Siamese, in addition to being so highly qualified for the situation from an educational point of view. It is well known, however, how highly the First King esteems the services of the Europeans already in his pay, and it would be easy to to make a post which would be worth the acceptance of the young bridegroom. We may hope, therefore, that our loss is only temporary.

The wedding took place on the 22nd instant. The civil ceremony was performed in the forenoon at H.B.M. Consulate-General and Agency, by Mr. W. H. Newman, the Vice-Consul. Of course this alone is binding on both the contracting parties; but as some of the highly cultivated gentlemen and ladies who constitute the missionary population of Bangkok affect to consider the civil contract made before the Consul as no marriage, a religious ceremony usually follows that civil one here, and did so on this occasion. Would that we had the word-painting power of Mr. William Black, that we might depict the gay and busy throng that was present at the mansion of Captain Bush. We have it not, however, and must therefore be content with mentioning that all Bangkok put in an appearance, and although a few of the young gentlemen here may have had their hearts wounded by the charms of the bride, all looked very happy, and the lucky youth who bore away the much-coveted prize received the congratulations of the company in general. We must not forget to mention that the marriage was performed in Siamese as well as in English. This must have been most edifying to all within earshot, but especially to the bridegroom, whose knowledge of the language can hardly be very extensive.

The marriage gifts were magnificent. They were chiefly silver plate and jewelry, and were all laid out for exhibition, with the exception of such trinkets as were worn by the bride. One of the guests estimated the value of the spoil at ten thousand dollars; but, although we imagine the entire cost could hardly reach that sum, it must be admitted that the Europeans in Bangkok seemed to have vied with each other in the costliness of their offerings. Even those who object to pay their lawful debts were not behind in the race; and, although we heard a few sarcasms launched at these good people, we must confess to thinking that they acted with perfect propriety. Base is the slave that pays. Justice is quite able to take care of herself, but generosity is a plant of such rare and delicate growth that we ought to foster it whenever we find it putting forth its buds. The presents made by the Siamese grandees were exceedingly tasteful and of great value; but naturally all others were put in the shade by the gift of His Majesty the First King. This was a massive golden bracelet, gemmed with rubies of inestimable price, and it encircled the shapely arm of the bride the whole evening, except when it was now and then removed for the inspection of her friends. The wedding feast was worthy of the host. The "sampeng," as our Siamese friends entitle a well known *vin mousseux*, was first class, and if the bride and bridegroom do not enjoy good health and long life, we maintain that we are not to blame, for we drained many bumpers to their salubrity.

Your contemporary, the *China Mail*, of 21st February, prints a letter signed "Fair Play" in answer to what the writer calls the "clever, well-written article on the political condition of Siam," which appeared in your columns on the 30th December. It has fallen somewhat flat here, as the famous Para Pricha case has become rather stale; and I should not now allude to it were it not to point out something of its amusing absurdity.

"Fair Play," while assuming, in common with most of the foreign residents here, that the author of the article is a stranger to Siam and obtained his information from the British Consulate General, speaks of it as "a savage ebullition of private malice." A trifle unlikely, we fancy your readers will think, that a stranger to Siam should have any feelings of private malice towards the King.

As a *reductio ad absurdum* of "Fair Play's" reasoning, let us turn the tables and see if scrutiny of his letter can elucidate its authorship.

Hostility to the British Consulate General is the most prominent characteristic in it, after putting aside the defence of the First King and his advisers. Further, it contains a pretty severe cut at "the leading merchant," who is mentioned as having got up the address to Mr. Knox on his retirement from Bangkok. We confess to being at a loss to know on what ground the young gentleman is styled "the leading merchant," but that is little to the point. We know who did get up the address, and therefore who is meant by "the leading merchant." We have made out, then, that "Fair Play" is some one hostile to the British Consulate General and to "the leading merchant" in Bangkok. That, however, helps us but little; as the enemies of the British Consulate-General were a mighty number, and it is thought also included even "the leading merchant," who gained very little save contempt for his championship of Mr. Knox. Further scrutiny of "Fair Play's" letter discloses something more, however. It is often possible to detect a man's profession by the phraseology he uses. Now, twice in the course of the letter expressions occur which smack strongly of physic. These are "One bolus was very hard to bolt," and "By judiciously administering strong doses of rather coarse flattery." It scarcely needs pointing out that "Fair Play's" letter could only have been written by some European in the Siamese service. Now, as there is certainly a doctor in the service of the First King of Siam who was noted for his dislike of Mr. Knox, and who is known to have poured out on the head of "the leading merchant" there what that young gentleman doubtless thought "a torrent of invective" at the time when the address to Mr. Knox was being circulated for signature, if we reason in the rash style of "Fair Play" we have only to look up the name of the King's European doctor in the Siam Directory to discover "Fair Play's" personality. We do not adopt that method of reasoning, however, for we imagine His Siamese Majesty's European doctor is about the last man in the world to take up arms in a war of words to prop up the reputation of a sovereign who has treated him, unless we are grossly misinformed, in a manner the reverse of handsome. The fact is, that trying to guess the authorship of an unsigned writing is mere waste of thought. "Fair Play" states that he is assured by one of the ablest physicians in Bangkok that the Supreme King's chance of long life is better than that of the Second King. This "one of the ablest physicians in Bangkok" can of course only mean the King's own doctor; and we should very much like to know what His Majesty thinks of his medical attendant making his royal health a subject of general conversation.

We fully agree with "Fair Play" in maintaining that the Supreme King of Siam may claim credit for many things, besides the abolition of grovelling, &c. We say nothing of his being well-meaning, remembering a place that is said to be paved with good intentions. But one thing for which His Majesty is fully entitled to credit, is a step towards the practical application of the principles of Christianity, an instance of which has recently come to our knowledge, and which we have much pleasure in placing on record.

About six months ago the annual feast of floating lanterns took place. On the occasion of this festival it is usual for the gay parties on the river after dark to throw crackers and squibs into each other's boats and into the floating houses moored by the banks, the people in the floating houses returning the compliment. All this is carried on as a rule with perfect good nature, on the fair principle of give and take. Last year, however, a few crackers were thrown from a floating house belonging to a prince of the family of the Second King into the boat of the First King's youngest full brother, Prince Chow Fa Ong Noi. This charming young sprig of royalty probably got his budding moustache singed, or some other equally serious injury; for next day a party of his slaves and those of one or two of his half brothers, armed with swords and firearms, broke into the floating house from which the fireworks had been thrown, and only decamped after they had shot at and slashed the prince and his wife and had broken everything that was breakable in the place. The injured prince died eighteen days afterwards as the result of his wounds. So far as we have been able to ascertain, the Chow Fa Ong Noi is said by some to have headed the gang. This, however, he denies; but it is improbable that his slaves, famed though they be for their scoundrelism, could have committed such an outrage without their master's knowledge; and Chow Fa Ong Noi is therefore regarded as being responsible for the cowardly assault and murder. Now, had His Majesty the Supreme King acted in accordance with the ideas of justice which still obtain acceptance among a large proportion of his subjects, he would have fined the Chow Fa Ong Noi heavily and banished him from his court. But we know how little progress towards the abolition of crime has been made in the West by the administration of justice on the principle of letting the guilty bear the punishment due to guilt; and we are glad that His Majesty has taken this opportunity of trying what effect punishment by proxy may have on his charming young brother. Accordingly, the slaves who took part in the outrage have been flogged and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, and remarkably lucky they probably think themselves to have got off so easily, as, had they refused to commit the outrage, their amiable masters might have flogged them to death or at least subjected them to the same kind of treatment that the late Pra Pricha is alleged to have meted out to Nai Kert. It being thought advisable to punish some one of higher rank than slaves, a half-brother of His Majesty and the principal criminal was found to take on himself the guilt of having led the band of ruffians. This youth was fined about a thousand dollars, decorated with a light pair of leg irons, and confined in a comfortable room in the old mint, his relations and dependents being allowed free access to him; and he has lately been set at liberty. It is to be hoped that Chow Fa Ong Noi has profited by the stripes inflicted on his slaves; at all events the intentions of His Majesty towards his erring brother have been good.

The new Agent and Consul General for Great Britain arrived about a week ago. The Siamese complained that Mr. Knox chastised them with whips. Let them hope that Mr. Pelgrave will not chastise them with scorpions. If he does, however, they will have little difficulty in getting him recalled, as we understand that the private influence of the Siamese Ambassador to the Court of Saint James's is all powerful.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. steamer *City of Tokio*, Captain Maury, with the American mail of the 20th March, arrived here on Saturday morning. The subjoined items are extracted from San Francisco files:—

UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF M. DE LESSEPS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.

M. de Lesseps arrived in this city to-day by train, accompanied by his daughter and a few friends. He was received by a Committee representing the French residents here, the Chairman of which welcomed him in a brief speech.

THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4th.

An evening paper says:—Around the principal Chinese boarding-house in this city, this morning, there was about as much bustle as in the famous quarter of San Francisco. The lately arrived emigrants were out early to take a look at their home, and compare it with San Francisco. Mott-street, from Chatham-square a few blocks up, was crowded with Celestials. The new comers are delighted with the change in their prospects, and look forward toward establishing a large colony in New York. They are somewhat reticent in the expression of their opinions on the Municipal Government of San Francisco, and evidently think that there is some medium of constant communication between the two cities which would render any exposition of their views dangerous to themselves. Even the distance that now intervenes between them and the Sand-lot is not sufficient to allay their fears of hoodlumjam. Ah Kee, one of the most intelligent of the refugees, said that the system of persecution and outrage practiced by the followers of Kearney on them had reached such an extent that life became intolerable. He had quite an extensive laundry in San Francisco, but his business was completely ruined by the ruffianism of hoodlums. His customers dropped off one by one, deterred by the threats and violence of these ruffians. He acknowledged that the Six Companies have organized a movement by which, if low fares lasted on the railroad and steamer, there would be a steady stream of Chinese emigration to this city and Philadelphia. There is some talk among the older Chinese residents of adding a theatre to the Celestial attractions of Mott-street, similar to the establishment of the kind in San Francisco. An entire company will, in the event of the opening of a theatre, be brought in from the Pacific. Although the Chinese colony here are very secretive on the subject, it is certain that subscription lists have been circulated among them, and rapidly filled up, to enable their countrymen to come on to New York.

ST. LOUIS, March 8th.

About sixty Chinese arrived here to-day from San Francisco, and all but ten or twelve passed through to New York and other Eastern cities, where they will seek employment in shoe and cigar factories, laundries, etc. A large number of these people are said to be preparing to leave the Pacific Coast, and will scatter throughout the Northern and Eastern States. They say that while they expect to compete with white labour, they do not intend to cut down prices, but will demand full wages for their labour.

BILL TO RESTRICT CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, March 10th.

The Bill agreed upon by the House Education and Labour Committee to restrict Chinese immigration was reported to the House to-day by Wills of Kentucky, and, under the newly adopted rules, was placed upon the calendar for action as soon as it shall be reached in its regular order. There are about twenty-five bills ahead of it, but few that are likely to occupy any considerable time; and although the annual appropriation bills will of course be given precedence over the ordinary calendar business, there is no reason to doubt that this measure will be reached in ample time to secure its passage during the present session. It is, as will be remembered, an exact copy of the so-called Fifteen Passenger Bill that passed both Houses of the last Congress, except that the section upon which the President based his veto, namely, the one expressly providing for an absolute abrogation of two articles of the Burlingame Treaty, is omitted.

CHINESE "SLAVERY."

WASHINGTON, March 12th.

The official reports called for by Davis' resolution concerning the existence of slavery in China and the provisions of the Chinese law against expatriation, were received by the House from Secretary Evarts this afternoon, and they fully justify the prediction heretofore made in these despatches as to their importance and interest. It is somewhat noticeable that Secretary Evarts had thought proper to weaken the effect of the publication of the Chinese law in regard to expatriation by sending to Congress his recent correspondence on that subject with Yung Wing, which was not called for by the resolution or known to have occurred. It is equally noticeable that Yung Wing's assertion that this law does not apply to Chinese in this country is unsupported, by the citation of any qualifying clauses or any repeal, but rests solely upon certain phrases in the preamble of the Burlingame Treaty, which probably not one Chinaman in a million has ever heard of, while, on the other hand, all Chinese subjects are more or less familiar with the requirements and stringent penalties of their own laws.

Speaker Randall laid before the House to-day a letter from Evarts, with accompanying documents, in response to the resolution of the House of the 25th, requesting the President to transmit to that body, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interests, copies of such despatches as have recently been received by the Secretary of State from the Consul General at Shanghai upon the subject of slavery in China, and those portions of the penal code of China which forbid expatriation. Bailey, Consul-General at Shanghai, says that it is now settled that slavery exists, and ever has existed, as an essential feature of the Chinese political and social system, and perhaps it is worth while to query whether Chinese emigration to the United States is not thus shown to have, in its every lineament, the taint of human slavery.

EASTERN PRESS ON THE PURCHASE OF CHINA STEAMERS AND PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDIES.

NEW YORK, March 15th.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent, commenting on the alleged Gould-Huntington purchase of the China vessels and franchises of the Pacific Mail Company, agreeing to pay one million two hundred thousand dollars for each, says:—That part of the transaction by which the China trade was transferred to the Railroad Company cannot be reached by any action of Congress or the Courts, for the reason that the transfer was made to the Oriental Steamship Company, and the railroad companies as such, are not known. The arrangements, however, by which the two railroad companies agree to pay the Pacific Mail $110,000 per month for the privilege of fixing passenger and freight rates, by ocean route between New York and San Francisco, can, it is believed, be reached by Congress, and it is the opinion of those familiar with the various acts of Congress under which the Pacific Railroad Companies were chartered and subsidized, that the payment of the subsidy to the Pacific Mail by the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies is illegal, because it is, as described in the preamble to the resolutions passed by the Senate, directly prejudicial to the public interests, and contrary to the public policy that controlled Congress in chartering the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and in granting to both Companies large subsidies in money and lands. It is said that the Gould-Huntington combination, having secured through the Oriental and Occidental Companies, absolute control of the China trade, do not care for the contract between the Union and Central Pacific and the Pacific Mail, and it would not object to the proceedings intended to declare that contract illegal. The *Times* adds:—The Gould-Huntington party have secured the most valuable franchises and property of the Pacific Mail by the transfer of the San Francisco and China line, and they are not unwilling to be relieved of a payment of $110,000 per month to the steamship company, and it has been intimated that a Senate resolution of inquiry was instigated by the Gould-Huntington interest for this very purpose.

TROUBLE AMONG THE CHINESE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 15th.

Lew Long and Lee King, two of the Chinaman who assaulted Wang Chin Foo with hatchets and razors in a laundry at No. 255, Sixth street, a few days ago, were arrested last night by officers Lacey and Casey, near the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets. Wang Chin Foo was a revolutionist in his native land, and the Emperor drove him from the country. For a time he found shelter in San Francisco, but was followed by emissaries of the Chinese Government, who were anxious to get his head on account of the large reward which the home authorities had offered for it. Wang Chin Foo then came to Chicago, and has lived here in comparative peace until the other day, when a number of his countrymen made a deadly assault upon him, and attempted to cut off his head with an axe. It is said that the Chinamen were actuated by the hope of reward, and that it was this which led to the attempt at assassination.

ANTI-CHINESE MEETING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 15th.

The Socialists held a meeting to-night, heard addresses from their leaders on the Chinese question, and adopted ultra resolutions against immigration. They formulated a petition to the City Council to quarantine against the Chinese, and threatened dire things in case they came to Chicago in any number, declaring that a bloody revolution would ensue, and that the Celestials would be hanged to the lamp-posts. They were especially afraid of the leprous diseases which the Chinese would bring. The usual Socialist orators harrangued the audience.

PAYMENTS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met to-day. Wilson was authorized to report for passage his bill providing that the Chinese Indemnity Fund, now under control of the Secretary of State, is to be paid to the Government of China, except that a sum shall be retained sufficient, in the opinion of the Executive, to pay the amounts awarded by the Court of Claims to the owners of the bark *Caldera*, and such further sum as may be necessary to indemnify the owners of the ship *Forest Belle* for the plundering and destruction of the ship. Representative Cox was also instructed to report his bill with favourable recommendation directing the President to pay Japan the sum of $785,000 in gold coin, now under the control of the State Department, being the amount paid by Japan to the United States under the provisions of the Convention entered into October, 1864, between Japan and Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, and the United States.

THE CHINA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 18th.

After affording Minister Seward ample opportunity to retire from the Diplomatic Service voluntarily, the President has emphatically requested his resignation as Minister to China, and there is perfectly reliable authority for stating, in addition to this news, if the resignation be not forthcoming very soon, Mr. Seward will be removed. Meanwhile, the settlement of his accounts with the State Department is suspended. It seems to be substantially admitted on all hands that the practices of Seward, during his official career in China, should have led to his removal long ago, but the Executive Department has thought proper to await the result of the investigation set on foot by the House of Representatives—it having first been argued by Seward's friends that he could clear himself from the charges, and, subsequently, that the House should either report that the charges were not sustained, or else proceed to impeachment. The members of the House Investigating Committee, however, take the ground that it is not desirable, and should not be necessary, to push their proceedings further in this case, because, while the evidence already taken may not be sufficient to secure Seward's conviction on an impeachment trial, they claim that his guilt has been unmistakably established by his refusal to produce his books, and they also perceive that, following the Belknap precedent, he might readily escape punishment by resigning before the impeachment trial

the Spanish Government to a conference, which is to be held in Madrid next June, and is to determine and fix the rights of protectorate exercised by foreign Powers over the subjects of the Sultan of Morocco, very often, indeed, far beyond the rights conferred on them by treaties. Morocco will send a delegate, and the treatment of the Jews will also be examined. Most of the Powers are inclined to name their resident Ministers in Madrid as their representatives in the Congress. Spanish opinion is very jealous of foreign predominance in Morocco, and views with especial disfavour the great influence enjoyed at the Court of Tangiers by the British Minister. This question is exciting public attention to unusual degree.

TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, March 14th.

Information has been received of a rupture between France and Madagascar, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the French Consul and the Government. The Consul hauled down his flag, and appeals to his Government for support.

AN ELECTION FREE FIGHT.

LONDON, March 16th.

A meeting of the Radical Association of Lambeth, to support Henry Labouchere, editor of *Truth*, for Parliament, ended in a free fight. Lights were extinguished, and chairs and tables broken. Cheers, groans, and hisses prevented speaking. An attempt to storm the platform was vigorously and successfully resisted with fists, sticks, and chairs.

SPEECH BY GLADSTONE.

LONDON, March 16th.

In addressing a crowd at a railway station, Mr. Gladstone said:—I am going to gain a victory. I expect to be supported with a zeal such as will make Scotland an example for the rest of the kingdom, and I will sweep out of their seats a great many men who now represent constituencies in Parliament, and consign them to that retirement for which they are more fitted.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, March 16th.

Mr. Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons, after the announcement of dissolution, placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier on account of ill-health, but through the solicitation of the Government, he consented to continue in the performance of his duties, if elected, during next Parliament.

THE NEXT VICEROY OF IRELAND.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Connaught will succeed the Duke of Marlborough as Viceroy of Ireland.

RECEPTION BY THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

NEW YORK, March 16th.

A Paris special of this evening says:—The great event of the season here was a grand reception and ball, given by the Chinese Ambassador and suite last night. It is doubtful whether Parisian society has ever had a similar surprise and such a novel treat. The affair came off at the magnificent hotel of the Embassy, within a short distance of the Arc de Triomphe. It was an event of the most unique and interesting character, and was attended by notables of the diplomatic, political, literary, and artistic world. There could not have been less than 1,000 people present.

PAPAL REMONSTRANCE WITH ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

ROME, March 17th.

It is alleged that the Pope, having learned that several Catholic dignitaries in England had indulged in violent language against the British Government and supported the Irish movement, has expressed his disapproval of their conduct and dispatched letters of remonstrance to them.

PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD.

LISBON, March 17th.

The Swedish Exploring steamer *Vega* has sailed, Professor Nordenskjöld having received a telegram from England, requesting his hurried departure to assist the British Arctic Commission.

COMMOTION IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ROME, March 17th.

During a speech in the Italian Chamber of Deputies last evening, Premier Cairoli inquired whether the Cabinet of the Right displayed great political wisdom in 1870, when they announced that they would respect the convention with France guaranteeing the integrity of the Papal territory, only a few days before the force of events drove them from Home. Lanza, who was Premier when Rome was occupied by the French, denied that his government took that step unwillingly. A scene of wild confusion and uproar ensued. Furious attacks were handied between the Right and Left, drowning the voices of the speakers. The declarations of Lanza, Sella, and Visconte Venostaincluded some curious revelations regarding the Government's course toward France and the Pope, and respecting the September convention. Crispi asserted that there were differences of opinion in Lanza's Cabinet about occupying Rome. Lanza denied this absolutely, but Sella confirmed it, almost occasioning a quarrel between Lanza and Sella. The sitting was one of the most sensational in the annals of the Italian Parliament.

THE IRISH DISTRESS.

DUBLIN, March 19th.

The distress in the famine districts is deepening daily. The grants of money by the Mansion House Committee exceed the receipts. Land Leaguers say it is desirable that Parnell's arrival shall be marked by an expression of National feeling. Bonfires on the hills and bands of music in the towns throughout Ireland are suggested for Sunday evening next.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

ROME, March 19th.

During a debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Cavalotti, of the Extreme Left, defended the Italia Irredenta Associations. He admitted that the actual condition of affairs required their sentiments toward Austria to be kept in check; but a policy of fear was worse and more dangerous than a policy of adventure. He held the opinion that Austria was threatening Italy, not because of Irredenta agitation, but because of internal necessities. She had need of war against Italy, and her military party desired it. Premier Cairoli replied that the Government was not pursuing a policy which had the full support of the country. The friendship between Italy and Austria is founded on respect for treaties and in sentiments of duty.

VIENNA, March 19th.

The official *Gazette* says:—The debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on foreign relations has cleared up the situation *in the most gratifying* manner.

TRIESTE, March 19th.

An Austrian revenue cutter seized two Italian trading vessels in South Dalmatian waters, because they surreptitiously conveyed 6,000 breach-loading rifles and a quantity of ammunition, apparently destined for Albania or Herzegovina.

ELECTION GUESSES.

LONDON, March 18th.

The *Daily News*, in an article on the election, says it is estimated that in Scotland the Conservatives will lose ten seats. In the North of Ireland, the Conservatives will lose seven seats. Of English and Welsh seats, there is reason to believe that thirty-nine will be transferred from the Conservatives to the Liberals.

SWITZERLAND TO FORTIFY.

GENEVA, March 18th.

A meeting of officers of the Federal Army, held at Berne, adopted a resolution that the erection of fortifications on the western frontier is a necessity indispensable to the security of the country.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

BERLIN, March 18th.

Bismarck has presented to the Reichstag a paper on emigration from Germany during 1879, showing that 33,327 persons, two-thirds of whom were males, emigrated, by far the greater number going to the United States and British North America.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 19th.

Prince Alexander, of Hesse, the Czar's brother-in-law, has arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg, with a mission from the Czar to Emperor William for completing the reconciliation between Russia and Germany.

"When the young man of the period," says a San Francisco paper, "gay matinée masher, the cigarette puffer, desires faintly to express his emasculated sense of love or admiration nowadays, he no longer raps out a string of United States linguistic lightning-rods, but faintly ejaculates, 'Say, look at her; isn't she a daisy? She breaks me all up, paralyses me, and makes me tired!'"

One of the early productions of Mr. Sullivan, the composer, was the music of an elaborate ballet, "The Enchanted Isle," produced at Covent Garden in 1864. At one rehearsal an old carpenter came to him, saying, "Mr. Sullivan, sir, that iron and slate which Mdlle. Salvioni crosses the stage with doesn't work very easy. We want more time. Will you give us a few bars more music, sir? Give us something for the villiaseller."

GALLANT CONDUCT.

The gallant captain of Her Majesty's ship *Invincible*, the Hon. E. N. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., has once again distinguished himself by saving the life of one of his crew during the recent passage of that ship from Alexandria to Aboukir Bay. The *Invincible* was steaming along at about six knots, when the cry "man overboard" rang through her. The engines were reversed, life-buoys let go, and boats called away in less time than can be described. Meanwhile the man was observed to seize hold of the lead-line, and as a consequence he was dragged completely under water for several seconds, till, almost suffocated and becoming unconscious, he lost his hold, and floated astern a mere lifeless mass, his head being under the water. The captain, at the time on the bridge, saw that a moment's delay would be fatal to the drowning man, and, having given his necessary orders, overboard he sprang, just as he stood, cap, coat, boots, &c., and he was not a moment too soon, for, after straining every nerve, when he reached the spot where the man was last seen his rescuer found him already some distance under water. Having brought him to the surface, heavily weighted as he was, he felt much exhausted, and had some difficulty in keeping the man's head above water, till Sub-Lieutenant Moore, and Cunningham, blacksmith's mate, jumped overboard to the assistance of both, and, the boats arriving, all were brought safely on board. The rescued man was instantly removed to the sick bay, where, under the skilful treatment usual in such cases, he was soon restored to consciousness, and is now quite recovered. His gallant rescuer was, with a little rest, soon all right again. It was a brave act on the part of Captain Fremantle, and, though attended with considerable risk, was rewarded by the saving of the man's life. Captain Fremantle already possesses the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for jumping overboard off the poop of the *Lord Warden* in 1877 in Plymouth Sound and saving the life of a boy who had fallen from aloft.—*United Service Gazette.*

GREECE AND THE MODERN GREEKS.

Amongst the Consular reports just issued is one which gives a graphic description of the internal state of Greece and the condition from a material point of view of its modern inhabitants. According to Mr. Mouncey, who is the author of this sketch, the descendants of Cadmus and Hercules are too magnanimous in their ideas regarding foreign politics to pay much attention to their own affairs at home. "The aspirations of the Hellenic race," and the restless craving for power and place in the governing classes of the country have sadly interfered with those more homely and unsensational projects which might have effected an improvement in Greek trade and civilisation; so that all such subsidiary matters as the construction of roads and railways, the collection of taxes, and the regulation of local rates have been neglected as beneath the notice of free and enlightened patriots. The extent of the mischief which has followed from such a policy may be illustrated by an example or two given in the report. The distance between Athens and the Piræus is, as every educated person, of course, well knows, about five English miles. There is a railway between the town and harbour, along which trains pass in each direction every half-hour. Yet, incredible as it may seem, it costs more to send a letter from Athens to the Piræus than to send one from either place to any town in England. A Greek may communicate with his friend or agent in this country by means of a postcard, for which the charge is three halfpence, but if he wishes to write to any of his countrymen at home, he must pay the full charge of 2d. levied upon a sealed letter. Another striking example of backwardness may be quoted from the same postal department. The transmission of money is only to be accomplished either by means of cheques on the National Bank, which may not be drawn for less than £4, or by sending notes which are for an amount of not less than 10fr. These are generally torn in half for the convenience of retail traffic, and the halves, which are commonly in a most filthy and ragged state, constitute the sole medium of exchange, except a very few silver and number of small copper pieces, which the shopkeepers keep ready in rouleaux to give as change when required.—*Globe.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 17th April.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..3/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/10
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/10½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73
Private, 30 days' sight.....73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—56 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,450 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,450 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,150 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 735 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$300 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$820 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$225 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 138 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—6 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$25 per share premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 8 per share.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 107 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$66 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$160 per share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Register.)

April 16th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.294
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.235
Barometer—4 P.M.	—
Thermometer—9 A.M.	67
Thermometer—1 P.M.	71
Thermometer—4 P.M.	—
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	63
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	—
Thermometer—Maximum	71
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	63

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

April 17th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong.		Amoy.		Shanghai.		Nagasaki.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.28	30.21	30.19	30.17	30.25	30.14	—	—
Thermometer attached	70.0	68.0	64.0	60.0	67.0	61.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	NNE	S	NNE	NE	N	NW	—	—
Force	3	2	5	3	3	5	—	—
Dry Thermometer	69.0	66.0	64.0	60.0	66.0	63.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	64.5	62.5	63.0	60.0	61.0	61.0	—	—
Weather	c.m.	b.c.	c.	c.	b.c.	b.	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yesterday's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 6 moderate, 7 to 9 fresh, 10 to 12 strong, 13 to 15 heavy, 16 to 18 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Dull, threatening. F. Fair. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Agamemnon (str.)	J. Wilding	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 13th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Isertes (str.)	R. F. Scale		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 21st inst.
LONDON	Peru	Smith	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Centennial	Bearse		Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Palestine	Maynard	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Tokio (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Wm. H. Marcy	Marcy	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sumatra	Clough	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Oxus (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	On 24th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Sunbeam (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Radnorshire (str.)	Davies		Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	De la Marcelle		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE, &c.	Niigata-Maru (str.)	Walker		Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 1st prox., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	Loudoun Castle (s.)	Marshall	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
HOIHOW	Claverhouse (str.)	Brown	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	On 21st inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Achilles (str.)	C. Anderson		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	Hungarian (str.)	Harry		Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Pei-ho (str.)	Pasqualini		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1876. [3

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [606

TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ..... YEN 600,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above-named Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCE POLICIES at Current Rates on Goods shipped per Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamers to all Ports of Japan. Policies made payable either here or at Ports of Destination.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1880. [184

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [19

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $34,182.21.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
KWOK ACHEONG, of the Fat Hing Firm.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1429

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE ..... Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.. Tls. 206,870

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATION, 25th April, 1879 ..... Tls. 856,870

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq., Agent, 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1879. [2

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [944

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [21

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1y1458

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1878. [24

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [20

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterised Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 10,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 800,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

LONDON: TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG: "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 19th instant.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1880.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"LOUDOUN CASTLE,"

Marshall, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port at Daylight TO-MORROW, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1880. [641

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANAIS,"

Commandant De la Marcelle, will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PEI-HO,"

Commandant Pasqualini, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1880.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"SUNBEAM,"

shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1880. [655

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"HUNGARIAN,"

Hurry, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1880. [656

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AGAMEMNON,"

Captain J. Wilding, will be despatched on or about the 13th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1880. [473

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAERTES,"

Captain R. F. Scale, will be despatched on or about the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [366

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship

"WM. H. MARCY,"

Marcy, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1880. [498

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"CENTENNIAL,"

Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [618

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"PALESTINE,"

Maynard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [619

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Captain Clough, will load here for the Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1880. [532

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"PERU,"

Smith, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1880. [460

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed IN THE BEST STYLE and at SUCH PRICES as will bear FAVOURABLE COMPARISON with ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th of April, 1880, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 23rd of April, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE "NIIGATA-MARU," Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 26th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st May, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 30th April.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE ..... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI ..... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 50A, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st May, 1880, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage Tickets.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 30th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1880.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AMOY, British steamer, G. H. Drowes.—Siemssen & Co.
ANNIE S. HALL, American schooner, Nelson.—Wieler & Co.
CHARON WATTANA, Siamese ship, Ulrich.—Chinese.
CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, Webb.—Siemssen & Co.
CLAVERHOUSE, British steamer, Brown.—Meyer & Co.
FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, R. Burgwardt.—Carlowitz & Co.
GLENEARN, British steamer, Gasson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GLENLYON, British steamer, Wallace.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GLENROY, British steamer, Donaldson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAMBURG, German bark, Kruge.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
HEEMINE, German bark, Meyer.—Captain.
HIGHLANDER, American ship, Hutchinson.—Vogel & Co.
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PERU, British bark, Smith.—Vogel & Co.
RODERICK HAY, British bark, Nicholson.—Turner & Co.
STRATHEARN, British bark, Anderson.—Rozario & Co.
SUMATRA, American ship, Clough.—Vogel & Co.
TAETAR, German bark, Kaemena.—Melchers & Co.
TWILIGHT, American ship, Warland.—Captain.
WANDERING MINSTREL, British bark, Sivewright.—Siemssen & Co.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [29

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN

EXTRACTS.

SYLVAN SOUNDS.

(FROM THE JAPANESE.)

CRICKETS AT NIGHT-FALL.

Half-interlaced in an eddy of bloom
Stand the shadowy grasses,
While thro' the ranks of their tremulous spears
Softly the moonlight passes.
Calm and clear in the Autumn night
Glitter the dewdrops pure and bright,
Like to the tones of tinkling bells,
Borne from the travelled highway, swells
Far-off a sound that seems to say,
"A welcome guest is on his way."

I long for friends the scene to share,
The night hath grown so very fair,
With moonbeams wandering everywhere,
And voices murmuring in the grass,
Chi-rin—Chi-rin!
Now here—Now there!
Chi-rin—Chi-ré-rin!
Surely the traveller comes apace,
For nearer sounds his hurrying steed.
Rin-rin—Rin-rin!
The bridle chimes to tell his speed,
I'll garnish all my house and make,
A merry feast for friendship's sake.
Rin-rin—Rin-rin!
Now crisp and clear,
The sound I hear.

Impatiently I watch and wait,
And yet no wanderer seeks my gate.
Ah! now I find the riddle plain,
For, hid in haunt of clustering grass,
Where jewelled dew-drops thickly lie,
A cricket chirps with ringing cry,
So like the clink of bridle-rein,
It made me long and wait in vain.

F. B. H., in *Japan Mail.*

Tokio, 3rd April, 1880.

THE DISRAELI FAMILY LEGEND.

The *Jewish World* declares that the family legend given by Lord Beaconsfield in the prefare to his father's works is all wrong. The family name was not Lara, nor did the Premier's grandfather assume the name of Disraeli, "never borne before," when flying from the Spanish Inquisition. The name Lara really belonged in a way to the first wife of Benjamin Disraeli, grandfather of Lord Beaconsfield, from whom he is not descended. She was the daughter of Gaspar Mendes Furtado, a Portuguese Jew, whose wife, Abigail, was a Lara, and had had placed on her tombstone, in the Mile-End-road, the following inscription, which doubtless, suggested the legend:—"The sepulchre of Abigail, widow of Gaspar Mendes Furtado, of Portugal, who, after suffering the tortures of the Inquisition, fled for protection to England with her children, since named Rachel, Rebecca, Judith, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, whom she educated in the Jewish faith, and established well in marriage, where, having survived her beloved daughter Rachel, she was called to rest Friday night, 17th September, 1764, aged 65." The Rebecca mentioned married, as is shown by another tombstone, Benjamin D'Israeli, and died, leaving only one daughter, "Rachel," who was not related to the Premier. He is descended from Benjamin's second wife.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA IN THE 17TH CENTURY.

The Muscovite ideal of woman, founded on the teachings and traditions of Byzantine theology, was purely a monastic one. The virtues of the cloister, faith, prayer, charity, obedience, and industry, were the highest virtues of a woman. The life of the cloister was best suited to preserve her purity. Socially, woman was not an independent being; she was an inferior creation, dependent on her husband, for except as a wife her existence was scarcely recognised. Of this theoretical position of woman abundant proof is given in all the early didactic literature of Russia, and especially in the "Domostróï," that curious manual of household economy written in the time of Iván the Terrible. The wife should be blindly obedient in all things, and for her faults should be severely whipped, though not in anger. Her duty is to keep the house, to look after the food and clothing, and to see to comfort of her husband; to bear children, but not to educate them. Severity was inculcated, and to play with one's children was esteemed a sin—a snare of the devil. The wife was bound to stay chiefly at home, and to be acquainted with nothing but her household work. To all questions on outside matters she was to answer that she did not know. It was believed that an element of evil lurked in the female sex, and even the most innocent sport between little boys and girls, or social intercourse between young men and women was severely reprehended. The Domostróï, and even Pososhkóf, as late as the 18th century recommended a father to take his cudgel and break the ribs of his son, whom he found justing with a girl. Traces of this feeling with regard to women are still found in current proverbs. "A woman's hair is long, her understanding is short," runs one proverb; "The wits of woman are like the wildness of beasts" says another; while a third says, "As a horse by the bit, so must a woman be governed by threats." The collections of popular stories and anecdotes are full of instances of the innate wickedness and devilishness of the female sex, with references to all the weak or wicked women of sacred and profane history. In the "Great Mirror," compiled in the seventeenth century, we find the obstinacy of women exemplified by the well-known anecdote of the drowning woman, still making with her fingers the sign of "scissors." Although this was the theoretical position of woman in Russian society, practically in small households, where women were important factors, there were great divergencies from the strict rules of the Domostróï. In the higher ranks of life the women were more carefully guarded and restrained, and in the family of the Czar the seclusion in the Terém, or women's apartments, was almost complete. This was in part due to a superstitious belief in witchcraft, the evil eye, and charms that might affect the life, health, or fertility of the royal race. Neither the Czaritsa nor the Princesses ever appeared openly in public; they never went out except in a closed litter or carriage; in church they stood behind a veil—made, it is true, sometimes of gauze—and they usually timed their visits to the churches and monasteries for the evening or the early morning, and on these occasions no one was admitted except the immediate attendants of the court. Von Meyerberg, Austrian Ambassador at Moscow in 1663, writes that out of a thousand courtiers, there will hardly be found one who can boast that he has seen the Czaritsa, or any of the sisters or daughters of the Czar. Even their physicians are not allowed to see them. When it is necessary to call a doctor for the Czaritsa, the widows are all darkened, and he is obliged to feel her pulse through a piece of gauze, so as not to touch her bare hand! Even chance encounters were severely punished. In 1674, two chamberlains, Dashkof and Buturlin, on suddenly turning a corner in one of the interior courts of the palace, met the carriage of the Czaritsa Natalia, who was going to prayers at a convent. Their colleagues succeeded in getting out of the way. Dashkof and Buturlin were arrested, examined, and deprived of their offices, but as an encounter was proved to be purely fortuitous and unavoidable, they were in a few days restored to their rank. And yet this was during the reign of Alexis, who was far less strict than his predecessors.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

DANGEROUS TEETH.

The teeth of rats and squirrels sometimes cause the death of their owner by preventing him from eating anything. I am sure it seems very odd to talk of an animal's teeth starving him to death, for teeth are made to help us to eat our food, instead of to keep us from doing so. The reason of this sad affair is that the teeth of rats, beavers, squirrels, rabbits, and other gnawing animals, grow very fast from the roots to make up for the hard work they have to do, and they would soon wear away if they were not growing all the time. Now if one of the teeth happens to get knocked out, the one opposite to it on the lower jaw has nothing gnaw against, so it keeps getting longer and longer till at last the poor animal finds his mouth so walled in that he can't eat anything, and of course he dies, killed by one of his own teeth. Sometimes this runaway tooth has been pulled or broken out so that it could not do any harm, but when you hear rats gnawing at night and wish they would be quiet, always remember that the fellows can't indulge in any fits of idleness without danger to their life. They must nibble whether they wish to or not, or take the risk of being killed by their teeth.

A SYRIAN THEATRE.

Among the novelties which have been introduced into Damascus since the arrival there of Midhat Pasha as Governor-General of Syria, is an Arab theatre upon semi-civilised principles. I went there one night with his Highness, and was surprised at the modern aspect of the house. There was a ticket-seller at a *guichet*, and a house neatly arranged with seats, which were well occupied by an exclusively male audience. In the front row were the seats reserved for the Governor-General's party; while the orchestra—consisting of a man who played an instrument like a guitar, another who played one like a zittern, another who played a native clarionet, another who sang, and another who drummed—were placed in a recess to the right of the stage. The curtain was inscribed with an Arabic motto, and rose and fell with irregular jerks; the scenes did not change; and the actors sang, or rather chanted their parts. The play was the original story, which Verdi has adapted, and the plot of which he has considerably altered, of Aidé. The leading actor, who performed the part of the general, was a man of considerable dramatic power, clad in a coat of mail with a most fantastic helmet, which at the opening scene partly concealed his face, and whose lower extremities were clothed in thick white hose. He stalked about the stage unceasingly in his stocking-soles, swaying his body in a measured and not ungraceful manner, so as to keep time with the cadence of his voice, which was expressive of his varied emotions, and by no means unmusical. The Egyptian king's daughter, who was in love with him, and the Abyssinian king's daughter, whom he makes a prisoner in war, and with whom he falls in love, thus nearly breaking the other one's heart, were both boys dressed as girls, who acted their parts with great feeling and cleverness, considering their youth. Indeed it was difficult to tell they were not girls. They were picturesquely attired in Oriental costumes, the one as a slave, the other as a king's daughter; but the other female attendants were semi-Europeanised dresses which were by no means becoming. The king of Egypt was a splendidly-arrayed monarch, after the style of the conventional Sardanapalus; and he did the Eastern potentate to perfection. Indeed, the whole performance was far more skilfully executed than might have been expected, though of acting in the strict sense of the word there was none; it was recitation, now plaintive, now impassioned, and, in the case of one character, jocose; but the perpetual motion of the players, who moved rhythmically about the stage all the time, grows somewhat monotonous to the foreigner accustomed to more lively action. The audience, however, seemed thoroughly to enter into the spirit of the piece, and appreciate the jokes keenly. During the *entr'actes* the Arab band played the wild discordant music with which all Eastern travellers are familiar, and which is to be heard any day in the cafés and gardens of the city. The ballet was of the tamest description, and consisted of the most wearisome repetition of little steps. It was in every respect strictly proper, and was danced by the youths who represented the princess's ladies; the whole affair was an experiment which seems likely to succeed, and, on the whole, was a pleasing if slightly dull performance."—*Blackwood.*

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER AT KENNINGTON.

At the back of Kennington Church, in a position which may be described as round the corner from everywhere, is a house of fair size, which looks, being its solidity, as if it had dropped from the clouds. It is a square uncompromising edifice of what may be called the Hideous Period of architecture. *Bourgeois* in outline, in hue, and in its square windows, it hints a yearning after classic grace in the squat Ionic (or, as Jerrold would insist upon calling them, 'Ironic') columns which flank the doorway. 'Jerrold often came here,' is announced in strong resonant tones which almost make the old-fashioned sitting-room quiver; 'it was in this very room, on the occasion of an evening-party, that he was asked who was dancing with his wife, and replied, "I don't know, but I should think a member of the Royal Humane Society."' The speaker is the hale and heartiest of octogenarians. His hands tremble, as they trembled twenty years ago, neither more nor less; but there is no *tremolo* in the voice, and the blue eye is strangely bright. From the shoulders of a man still strong hangs a bright-blue dressing-gown, turned over with facings of vivid scarlet: about the face, kept close-shaven as of old, is a smart smoking-cap. Still speaking in the strong measured tone which produced such electrical effect in poor Watts Phillips' *Dead Heart*, Mr. Benjamin Webster continues the conversation: 'They killed me the other day, my very dear friends. They took a syncope for death, and covered me with a sheet. When I came to, I could not think what was choking me; but when I found out what it was, I saw the situation at once. As I came to my door here, I heard a well-known voice exclaim, "Well, here's to his memory! Poor old Ben! He's gone at last." "Not yet!" I roared; for I was engaged to see two fellows drinking whisky-and-water in the room under my supposed corpse, and—and—confound them!—my whisky.'

It is impossible to give more than a faint indication of the impression of intense vitality conveyed by Mr. Webster's manner. This is the more extraordinary as he is not only the survivor of the famous 'dramatic quadrilateral,' but is the *doyen* of the English stage. The first of the quadrilateral—composed of Charles Mathews, Samuel Phelps, John Baldwin Buckstone, and Benjamin Webster—to give way was the man who of all of them conveyed most clearly the idea of youth. There was no sign of decay save in the weakened voice in Charles James Mathews when the writer spoke to him and smoked cigars with him at the Bull at Blackburn, during that last fatal tour which cost him his life. No sooner, however, was Mathews gone than Phelps and Buckstone swiftly followed. Within less than a year and a half three sides of the quadrilateral have fallen; but the senior member still stands erect, and takes his stroll about London to his own great comfort and enjoyment. The 'Green Room,' not the 'Garrick,' is his favourite club; and thither he wends his way on fine afternoons to hear news of the drama of to-day, and meditate upon the changed taste to which the ancient full-flavoured fun of Wright and Paul Bedford would be incomprehensible, and dramas of the genuine Adelphi kind too strong meat by far. To the theatre he goes very rarely, not caring to encounter the night air, despite his apparent vigour, but still loving a chat over celebrities who to the rest of the world have faded to the consistency of a tradition.

In the course of a life extending over at least the whole of the present century, Mr. Webster has had abundant opportunity for studying men and manners, and has himself performed in public in three distinct capacities. It is said that, like the late Mr. Buckstone, he was 'meant for the sea;' but this was surely in a dramatic sense, as he appeared on the stage as a dancer when quite a boy, and may possibly have danced hornpipes among other performances. He is still proud of his former saltatory skill, although hardly setting so much store by it as his proficiency on the violin. There was in the old days, it seems, much acting fiddling, and dancing at Bath; and it was at the Bath Philharmonic Concerts that young Webster played in stringed quartets, and made himself some little reputation as a local musician. In the mean while he danced in pantomimes and interludes, and taught dancing. His apprenticeship as an actor was of the severest and most depressing kind. There seems to have been either a glut of actors or a scarcity of money in the early quarter of the present century, for Benjamin Webster to have found times so hard as he describes them. Wanting almost bread, he applied to the manager of the Croydon Theatre for an engagement. It must be recollected that he had already played at Warwick and other places in the provinces, and had come to London to seek his fortune. An engagement at Croydon signified a walk thither and back again every day from Shoreditch; but it was the only chance that offered. He was asked what he could do, and replied first 'walking gentleman,' then 'utility,' then harlequin and dancing. Every place was filled but the latter, and that was not wanted—male dancers did not draw an ounce, even of copper, to the treasury. Then he inquired for a place in the orchestra, and was asked in a doubtful voice what he could play. His reply was ample: 'Violin, tenor, violoncello, double bass, or double drums.' By no means could he be engaged without a trial; but the manager had no sooner heard a few bars of Tartini's Devil Sonata than he engaged him as leader at the magnificent salary of a guinea per week, which oddly reminds one of the splendid thirty shillings offered to poor Buckstone to remain at the Victoria, instead of recklessly venturing to the Middlesex side of the water. Having already others depending upon him for support, young Webster tried an experiment in alimentation which may be recommended to the notice of Dr. B. W. Richardson and other apostles of the ascetic method. He attempted to live on twopence a day, divided between milk and oatmeal, except on Sundays, when he indulged in the luxury of shin of beef or ox-cheek. The end of this was that when the leader of the Croydon orchestra after six weeks' practice was asked to give a specimen of his skill as a dancer, with a view to his engagement as harlequin at the Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-street, he broke down from sheer exhaustion. He got the engagement, nevertheless, and made his first appearance in London as Henry Morland in *The Heir-at-Law*, which, to avoid legal difficulties, was called *The Lord's Warming-Pan*. From Tottenham-street he went to the English Opera-house, since known as the Lyceum, and thence to Drury Lane, to the Haymarket, to Covent Garden, and to the Adelphi. He found acting very up-hill work, and three times left the stage in despair. At last, when he had started in trade as a bookseller and was doing well, he was summoned, upon the sudden illness of Harley, to undertake his part of Pompey in *Measure for Measure*. This was in 1825, and thenceforward Benjamin was famous, first as an actor, and then as actor, manager, and playwright.

In 1837 Mr. Webster became manager of the Haymarket Theatre, and his lesseeship was marked with singular brilliancy. Elderly persons still speak with extraordinary enthusiasm of the great comedy period of the Haymarket, during which he played Bob Acres in a cast of *The Rivals*, including the incomparable Mrs. Nisbett, Mrs. Glover, Mr. Creswick, Miss Reynolds, the late Mr. Farren, and Mr. Alfred Wigan. At various times under his management original plays by Bulwer-Lytton, Sheridan Knowles, Douglas Jerrold, and Bayle Bernard were produced, as well as the wonderful settings of old comedies resembling that of *The Rivals*. All the dramatic celebrities of the time appeared upon the Haymarket boards. After a period of joint management with Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Webster became lessee of the Adelphi Theatre, which was rebuilt during his term of management. It would be ponderous work to catalogue the vicissitudes of his career as a manager, frequently acting in, and sometimes writing or adapting, his own plays—as in the case of *The Discarded Son*, which he adapted from *Le Fils de Famile* to make a part for Leigh Murray. In the long roll of Adelphi success shine prominently *The Green Bushes*, *Flowers of the Forest*, *Janet Pride*, and *The Dead Heart*. As an actor Mr. Webster made remarkable hits, with Triplet in Messrs. Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's *Masks and Faces*, in *Janet Pride*, and in *The Dead Heart*. As a manager, again, he was the producer of *The Colleen Bawn*, during the run of which he divided with Mr. Boucicault a considerable fortune. A very large profit also fell to his share when Miss Bateman first appeared, as Leah in the drama of the same name, something between thirty and forty thousand pounds having been divided between him and the late Mr. Bateman during the engagement. Between the engagements of Miss Bateman he played wonderfully himself, in his last great creation—Triplet. Who, if the recollection of those sad days in Shoreditch over daily oatmeal, and Sunday shin of beef, that lent that sympathetic turn to his voice in playing the wonderful scene wherein Triplet, in the midst of his starving family, describes a sumptuous banquet? Perhaps, but be this as it may, Triplet was the last great scenic character that Mr. Webster made his own. To-day he loves above all things to gossip over the *Lean* times, and the pleasant eccentricities of 'Colonel' Bateman. 'I never could quite understand,' Mr. Webster will say, "how Bateman contrived to get himself so outrageously petted by a large majority of the English press. Terrapin soup is not so much better than turtle, English oysters are at least as good as American; and canvas-back duck—well, canvas-back is very good indeed. But how was it done? I knew them all, and their fathers before them, if they had any; but they never did for me what they did for Bateman. And what an audience he was! Do you recollect his thick stick? Never saw such a stick in my life. I know its thunder at the back of the pit and in the boxes; and in the next act the heroic father would be in the stalls with his handkerchief out, leading the weeping. Yes, crying like a child! He was a wonderful man; and, as you say, a good fellow, sound as a bell. How did he die so young? You see I keep going; and dear old Charley Manby, whom everybody loves—even you, who pretend to love nobody.' And Benjamin Webster, after a loving glance at a portrait of his daughter with her hair in flat bands, leads the way into his garden, intent on pointing out how villanously modern improvements have encroached upon his, sometime suburban home.—*World.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 17TH APRIL, 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.70 to 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 100lbs.	$112.50 to 111.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 100lbs.	$121.00 to 122.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 33 to 42, per 100lbs.	$124.50 to 125.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$89.50 to 93.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Scotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Broncades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.85
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 2.75
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.50 to 2.50
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings, 82 lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.95
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Grey T-Cloths, 21yds. &32in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.30 to 1.45
Grey T-Cloths, 21yds. &32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.65 to 1.80
Grey T-Cloths, 21yds.36in 8lbs. XQ p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 21yds36in8lbs. QD p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 21yds36in8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.70 to 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.75 to 1.85
White Shirtings, EE, per piece	$5.70 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.47 to 4.50
White Shirtings, BI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Broncades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.95 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BRS, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.20 to 8.25
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.75 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 13.50
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Road, per piont	$3.40 to 3.65
Iron, Hoop, per piont	$3.80 to 3.85
Iron, Bar, per piont	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per piont	$6.75 to 6.85
Lead, WB, per piont	$6.85 to 6.90
Lead, LS, per piont	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, Hole Chop, per piont	$6.70 to 6.80
Quicksilver, English, per piont	$50.00 to 59.50
Quicksilver, American, per piont	$59.50 to 60.00
Steel, English, per tub	$4.35 to 4.40
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.65 to 4.75
Sheathing Metal, per piont	$22.00 to 23.50
Spelter, per piont	$7.75 to 7.80
Tin, Malacca, per piont	$30.00 to 32.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$8.85 to 8.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per piont	$16.50 to 17.00
Alum, 1st quality, per piont	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per piont	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Sian, per piont	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per piont	$15.50 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per piont	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per piont	$13.50 to 19.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per piont	$44.00 to 46.60
Bees Wax, White, per piont	$88.50 to 89.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per piont	$1,050 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per piont	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per piont	$75.00 to 210
Bêche-de-mer, per piont	$2.85 to 2.85
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$13.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per piont	$26.50 to 26.50
Camphor, Barons, clean, per piont	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refined, per piont	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125.to 155
Cardamons, Inferior, per piont	$35.00 to 90.00
Cloves, per piont	$44.00 to 45.00
Coals, Alloa, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$9.75 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.50 to —
Coffee, per piont	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per piont	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Red, Japan, per piont	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per piont	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per piont	$15.30 to 15.36
Cotton, Calcutta, per piont	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per piont	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per piont	$15.70 to 15.20
Cotton, Shanhaug, per piont	$16.20 to 16.50
Cotton, Tientsin, per piont	$16.30 to 17.50
Cotton, Tungchow, per piont	$15.50 to 16.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.20 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchow, per piont	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per piont	Tls. 3.85 to 3.45
Dates, Red, per piont	Tls. 2.95 to 3.05
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.85 to 9.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.35 to 1.45
Flour, American, per barrel of 196 lbs	$3.10 to 3.20
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$45.00 to 46.00
Flints, per piont	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. piont	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. piont	$190 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per piont	Tls. 17.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per piont	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per piont	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per piont	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per piont	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per piont	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per piont	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per piont	$38.00 to 48.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per piont	$11.00 to 11.55
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per piont	$8.55 to 8.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per piont	$7.45 to 7.70
Oil, per piont	Tls. 6.30 to 6.35
Ounce, White, per piont	$2.51 to 2.6
Ounce, Good, per piont	$1.90 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per piont	$1.00 to 1.08
Peas, Yellow, per piont	$2.24 to 2.28
Peas, Green Beans, per piont	$2.12 to 2.45
Pearl Barley, per piont	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoes Flour, per piont	Tls. 1.50 to 1.65
Patchouk, per piont	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per piont	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per piont	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per piont	$2.10 to 2.12
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per piont	$2.04 to 2.06
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per piont	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per piont	$1.92 to 1.94
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per piont	$1.97 to 2.00
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.79 to 1.84
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per piont	$6.25 to 6.35
Seaweed, Green, per piont	$2.95 to 3.00
Seaweed, Cut, per piont	$3.10 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per piont	$4.25 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per piont	Tls. 2.75 to 6.3.5
Sharkfins, per piont	$35.00 to 50.00
Shellfish, Japan, per piont	$27.00 to 28.50
Shellfish, California, per piont	$8.50 to 9.00
Stockfish, per piont	$5.00 to 6.50
Sundrie Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per piont	$6.85 to 7.25
Pepper, White, per piont	$12.20 to 12.50
Pepper, Black, per piont	$10.25 to 1 30
Rattan, Straits, per piont	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per piont	$4.25 to 4.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per piont	$3.45 to 3.65
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per piont	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapin Wood, Manila, per piont	$1.65 to 1.75
Sapan Wood, Siam, per piont	$1.95 to 2.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pol.	$8.20 to 8.90
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pol.	$5.35 to 6.75
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per piont	$5.05 to 5.15
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per piont	$9.90 to 10.50
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per piont	$11.50 to 12.00
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per piont	$7.85 to 8.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per piont	$6.80 to 7.00
Walnuts, per piont	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per piont	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per piont	$2.15 to 2.18
Wood Oil, per piont	Tls. 6.2.0 to 6.5.0
Window Glass, per box	$2.35 to 2.95

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Æolus	Apr. 18	Waugh	Brit. str	302	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Broconshire	April 8	Sturrock	Brit. str	1240	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Cheang H. Kian	Apr. 16	Webb	Brit. str	985	Man Hing	Swatow
City of Tokio	Apr. 17	Maury	Amr. str	3075	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Claverhouse	Apr. 16	Brown	Brit. str	768	Meyer & Co	
Crusador	April 8	Rowan	Brit. str	647	Geo. R. Stevens & Co	Port Darwin
Dale	Apr. 19	Thompson	Brit. str	642	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Fokien	Apr. 16	S. Ashton	Brit. str	510	D. Lapraik & Co	
Glamis Castle	Apr. 18	Greig	Brit. str	1509	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Glencarn	Apr. 15	Gasson	Brit. str	1159	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenlyon	Apr. 11	J. Wallace	Brit. str	1374	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenroy	April 2	Donaldson	Brit. str	1411	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hongkong	Nov. 9	—	Brit. str.		Kwok Acheong	
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Kin-Kiang	—	T. Denning	Brit. str.	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiang-chow	Apr. 17	Lore	Brit. str	159	Kwok Acheong	Hoihow
Loodonn Castle	Apr. 15	Marshall	Brit. str	1615	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Lydia	Apr. 11	Paulsen	Ger. str	1169	Siemssen & Co	
Malabar	April 8	Gould	Brit. str	1242	Captain	
Malacca	Apr. 15	Seaton	Brit. str	1144	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Namoa	Apr. 14	Westoby	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Norna	May 31	—	Brit. str	600	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Pacific	Mar. 25	Sachre	Ger. str	69	Siemssen & Co	Yap Island
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Thales	Dec. 26	—	Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Repairing
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yet-sui	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	Macao

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Amoy	Apr. 17	Eshady	Ger. sch		Captain	
Annie S. Hall	Apr. 12	Nelson	Amr. bkt	455	Wieler & Co	
Benito	Dec. 12	Wisenburg	Ger. bk	524	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Carl Rittor	Mar. 27	Jager	Ger. bk	595	Wieler & Co	
C. Wattana	Apr. 11	Ulrich	Siam. sh	656	Chinese	
Courier	Mar. 25	Laporte	Fren. bk	348	Landstein & Co	
Ellida	Apr. 13	Winters	Ger. bk	555	Captain	
Eliza Hawley	Mar. 23	Turkey	Brit. bk	396	Melchers & Co	
Hermine	Apr. 16	Meyer	Ger. bk	350	Captain	
Highlander	June 19	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Vogel & Co	
Hongkong	Apr. 12	Oom	Ger. sch	219	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
James S. Stone	April 3	Weston	Amr. bk	701	Captain	
Nautilus	April 1	Thomson	Ger. bk	725	Siemssen & Co	
Palestine	April 2	Maynard	Brit. bk	598	Vogel & Co	New York
Peru	Mar. 4	R. Smith	Brit. bk	688	Vogel & Co	London
Roderick Hay	Apr. 18	Nicholson	Brit. bk	290	Turner & Co	
Spartan	Aug. 27	Vincent	Amr. sch	81	W. H. Ray	
Star	Apr. 11	Day	Amr. sch	407	Butterfield & Swire	
Strathearn	Apr. 11	Anderson	Brit. bk	1101	Rozario & Co	
Sumatra	Sept. 5	Clough	Amr. sh	1090	Vogel & Co	S. Francisco
Tartar	Mar. 25	Kaemena	Ger. bk	256	Melchers & Co	
Twilight	Mar. 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1303	Captain	
W. Minstrel	Apr. 13	Sivewright	Brit. bk	361	Siemssen & Co	
W. S. Shing	Feb. 5	Scott	Chi. sch	409	Robert Afock & Co	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Formosa	April 2	Burgwardt	Ger. sch	218